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Exhibit of Prints by William Meyerowitz Opens

An exhibition of prints by William Meyerowitz (1887–1981) opened April 8 in the west corridor of the sixth floor of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. Seventeen prints are displayed, nine from the Library's collection and eight from a recent gift of the Library from Theresa Bernstein Meyerowitz, the artist's widow. The exhibition will run through October 12.

"The Two of Us" (1921), William Meyerowitz.

William Meyerowitz was born in Russia in 1887, came to New York City in 1908, and studied at the National Academy of Design from 1914 through 1918. He had his first, one-man show in 1919; was elected to membership in the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1943; and had exhibitions at such institutions as the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the New York Historical Society. He married the artist Theresa Bernstein in 1919.

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William Meyerowitz was among the first artists to make color etchings in this country. He achieved color separation by making multiple printings from the same plate, rather than using different plates for each color, mixing his own inks from powered primaries (red, yellow, blue). By leaving a slight film of ink on the surface of the plate, which he worked over in great detail, he created subtle tonal qualities that softened, without obscuring, his careful draftsmanship. He tended to produce the prints in very limited editions of two to five impressions.

The artist was fully involved in the New York art scene from the 1920s. He was an invited member of the Whitney Studio Club (founded by Mrs. Gertrude Whitney) and the Society of Independent Artists. Among his friends or students were such artists as Reginald Marsh, Gaston Lachaise, Joseph Stella, Childe Hassam, Stuart Davis, John Sloan, Edward Hopper, John Marin, William Zorach, Mark Rothko, and Louise Nevelson. While he experimented with highly fractured forms and often moved toward abstraction in his art, he never abandoned the representation of recognizable forms.

The exhibition represents almost the full range of the major themes of his art: land and seascapes (many of them based on his life in Gloucester); portraits (including a series on the court of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes during the 1920s); New York City; and scenes from Jewish life, thought, and history, ranging from immigrants in New York to the Old Testament.

Helen and Sergius Yakobson Graduate Scholarship Is Established

The Helen and Sergius Yakobson Graduate Scholarship in Russian and East European Studies has been established as a perpetual endowment at The George Washington University School of Public and International Affairs.

Until his retirement of May 28, 1971, the late Sergius Yakobson was chief of the then Slavic and Central European Division of the Library of Congress and senior specialist in Russian affairs of the Congressional Research Service. Following his retirement, he served for several years as honorary consultant in Slavic studies.

The scholarship, designed for Russian emigrés or defectors, provides an annual stipend for a graduate student whose major or minor field is either Russian or East European Studies. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of financial need and academic achievement as determined by a selection committee of faculty from the School of Public and International Affairs. Helen Yakobson, professor emeritus of Russian, George Washington University, and a representative of the Jamestown Foundation of Washington, D.C., will serve as non-voting advisers to the scholarship election committee.

It is expected that the first Yakobson scholarship will be awarded in the spring semester of 1988. Interested applicants may write to: Office of the Dean, School of Public and International Affairs, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

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Bruce Tapper, Editor

Continuing Reports from the 52nd General Conference of IFLA

The following reports, continued from the LC *Information Bulletin* of April 27 (p. 167–175) were submitted by Library of Congress staff members who attended the 1986 conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

Section of Science and Technology Libraries

The section conducted one business meeting of the Standing Committee and two program meetings. At the business meeting on August 24, the report on the financial status of the section was received and the chair, Joseph W. Price, Library of Congress, gave a brief report on the Coordinating Board meeting. Mr. Price also offered details of the section's programs for the 1987 meeting in Brighton, which will include a joint meeting with the Section on Serial Publications. The theme of the joint program will be new forms of serial publication, and will highlight some of the new technological developments and forecasts in scientific and technical publishikng. A second program, whose theme is the human aspects of access to electronically stored scientific information, will have a keynote speaker and

a panel of reactors. Preliminary plans for the 1988 Sydney program were also discussed.

The program sessions featured seven delivered papers and one paper for distribution only. The first session concentrated on possible future effects of information technologies on libraries and librarianship. Pat Molholt, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A., delivered a keynote paper entitled "A View From the Chip: the Influence of Information Technologies on Libraries and Librarianship." Ms. Molholt described the library, or information support center, of the future, telling of its projected virtues and capabilities and warning of possible problems. She noted that the ability of computers to store, process, and give access to data seemed to match the core functions of all libraries, making the two ideally suited to one another. Although computers have already changed the *way* libraries function, they have not yet changed *what* they do. The future information manager will thus be challenged to rethink his substantive mission entirely, rather than simply to automate existing procedures or functions. Ms. Molholt described what an ideal information support center might be able to do, what its components would be, and what the future role of artificial intelligence is.

Following this presentation several speakers delivered prepared responses. Syed Salim Agha of Malaysia's Universiti Pertanian Library delivered a "developing-country response" to Ms. Molholt's paper. Mr. Agha warned that generalizations about lesser developed countries (LDCs) are not possible or valid given the disparate level of development of each, as well as the basic governmental, socio-cultural, and economic differences. The author specifically addressed Ms. Molholt's "access versus acquisition" dilemma and showed how LDCs are at a disadvantage versus developed countries for many reasons. Mr. Agha endorsed the concept of the information support center of the future, but said that librarians are still far from becoming knowledge engineers. Barrie Mitcheson, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia, summarized a response prepared by Allan Horton, University of New South Wales, Australia, entitled "Adumbrations on the Information Support Centre." This paper suggested that Ms. Molholt's overall concept has massive implications and raised the basic question, "Is it worth it?" The author argued that answers to this question are relative to each type of library and must flow from an examination of the functions, circumstances, and needs of the library's particular clientele. Mr. Horton discussed what he considered the achievable (at great cost in time and money) part of Ms. Molholt's information support center—that which will capture and manipulate data electronically without constraints of time or distance—and addressed nine specific areas of concern. In considering Ms. Molholt's concept of the librarian's role as knowledge engineer in the future field of artificial intelligence, he challenged its basic assumptions.

Takayasu Miyakawa, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Tokyo, kindly agreed at the last moment to deliver additional comments reacting to the paper by Ms. Molholt. The chair of the program, Dennis Shaw, Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford, summarized another paper prepared by a colleague, Dieter Schmidmaier, from the Bergakademie Freiberg, entitled "The Influence of Information Technologies on Libraries and Librarianship: Ideas From Another Point of View." This paper endorsed Ms. Molholt's information support center concept and stressed particularly the importance of both international and interdisciplinary cooperation to its success. The author detailed the experiences of the Scientific Information Center, founded in 1970 at the Freibert Mining Academy, as an example of a preliminary step toward an information support center. The author dismissed the idea of artificial intelligence as being a concept that requires immediate attention, arguing that it is not too early to discuss artificial intelligence in detail, but that there are many other more pressing problems in need of solution.

The second program session featured two speakers, one describing a system, the other, a concept. Ryuko Igarashi of the Japan Information Center for Science and Technology, Tokyo, delivered a paper describing services entitled "On-line Information Service of the Japan Information Center of Science and Technology." This paper told of the Japan Information Center of Science and Technology (JICST), one of the most comprehensive scientific and technological information centers in Japan. JICST has decided to make its services and products available worldwide, and has therefore launched a program to collect and translate into English virtually its entire scientific and technical database. The article detailed the conversion plan from Japanese to English that will soon be available. The second speaker, Ms. E. Shinoda, United Nations University, Tokyo, delivered a paper based on that of Walter Shearer, also of the United Nations University, who canceled at the last moment. This paper, entitled "The United Nations University Proposal for an Archive of Traditional Knowledge: Implications for Scientific Communities," explained that the pre-industrial knowledge base of many traditional societies—the kind of knowledge that took generations to accumulate and that is not subject to patent or copyright regulations—is in danger of being lost just when it can be of the most use to modern industrialized societies. The author explained at length the nature and importance of traditional knowledge and offered a plan for establishing an Archive of Traditional Knowledge at the

United Nations University. The distributed paper for the second program session was authored by Dieter Schmidmaier and entitled "Cooperation Between Representatives of Different Occupational Groups in Construction and Equipping of Technical Libraries in the 21st Century." This paper noted that recent trends in library and information science indicate that substantial changes are in store for special libraries in the next century. These libraries will not only become larger, serving more users, but will gain in importance as well. The construction of new technical libraries to meet these future needs must take into consideration the unique requirements and various needs of both users and librarians. Because of this, close cooperation between the building's designers, builders, and users is essential.

—Joseph W. Price

Division for Bibliographic Control

Section on Cataloguing

The Section on Cataloguing held program meetings on August 26 and 27, under the chairmanship of Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada. The first paper, a report on the work of the ISBD Review Committee, was presented by Ross Bourne of the British Library and Lucia Rather of the Library of Congress. The speakers noted that work on revised editions of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs, ISBD(M); the ISBD(S) for serials; the ISBD(NBM) for non-book materials; and the ISBD(CM) for cartographic materials was almost complete. Publication is expected in mid-1987. The primary focus of the review has been a harmonization process to introduce similarity in wording and numbering to facilitate use across formats. Provisions were added for handling of non-roman alphabet and multiscript materials. Very few substantive changes were made with the exception of ISBD(S), where efforts were made to bring this document into closer alliance with the International Serials Data System *Guidelines*.

A second paper, by Josiane F. D. Roelants of the Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, described the bilingual automated cataloging system used in Belgium. This system reflects the necessity of accommodating the two official languages of Belgium, French and Dutch. Before 1960, materials were cataloged only in French. Some degree of bilingualism was subsequently introduced, but full bilingualism was not possible until cataloging was automated in 1984. Language codes in the heading and title fields in both the bibliographic and authority files are used to produce records in the language most appropriate to the user.

The second session, which was held jointly with the Section on Official Publications, began with a paper on the topic "Cataloging of Government Documents in the Age of Automation," by Chong Y. Yoon, State University of New York at Albany. Ms. Yoon noted that government documents librarians had been active in the development of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, but that problems in handling these most difficult of materials remained. Among these are problems in determining the chief source of information, the complexity in many cases of the statement of responsibility, the frequent absence of adequate imprint data, the problems in choice of access points, and the difficulties in establishing personal names.

A second paper, by Tadayoshi Takawashi, Shizuoka Women's College; Tsutomu Shihota, St. Andrew's University; and Zensei Oshiro, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, concerned the topic "No-Main-Entry Principle in the Cataloging Rules: the Historical Background of the Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR)." Since the Japanese tend to consider a work as existing independently apart from its author, they have traditionally followed a no-main-entry system, although at various times there have been efforts to adopt the main-entry philosophy of the various Anglo-American cataloging rules. The present rules adopted in 1977 follow the no-main-entry principle. The authors argue that while main entries may have been necessary in card catalogs, the introduction of multi-access automated systems renders them superfluous. Considerable discussion followed these two presentations. Geneviève Boisard, Bibliothèque Nationale, reported that the new French cataloging rules are abandoning the concept of main entry although they will still be needed in the publication of the French national bibliography. Peter Lewis, British Library, suggested that in the cataloging of government publications, emphasis on main and added entries be abandoned in favor of concentration on subject access. Frances Hinton, Free Library of Pennsylvania, argued that the real problem in cataloging government documents lies not in the choice of the main entry but rather in the formulation of the corporate name headings.

—Lucia J. Rather

Standing Committee on Cataloguing

The Standing Committee on Cataloguing held meetings on August 24 and 28 under the chairmanship of Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada. Reports were received on the progress of the various International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs). Lucia Rather, Library of Congress, reported that revised editions for monographs, serials, non-book materials, and cartographic materials were near

completion. A working group headed by John Byrum, Library of Congress, has completed its preliminary draft of a new ISBD(CF) for computer files, which is now being submitted for world-wide review. Lenore Coral, Cornell University, reported that revision of the ISBD(PM) for printed music had been delayed. Work has been completed on area 1 and it is hoped that the full text will be ready for external review by next summer. The ISBD(A) for antiquarian materials is also in progress. It is anticipated that the results of world-wide review will be known by the Brighton meeting next August.

Tom Delsey reported that the "Guidelines" for the application of the ISBDs to component parts (e.g., journal articles) are almost complete. John Byrum has submitted foreign language examples. Still to be accomplished are (1) a review to ensure that the guidelines do not conflict with ISBDs now completing revision, and (2) the addition of an appendix showing examples in the short or abbreviated form. Mr. Delsey indicated that copies should be available to send to the members of the Standing Committees on Cataloguing and Serial Publications for final review by the end of September.

Procedures for the work of the new ISBD Review Committee were discussed. This committee will be concerned with the new ISBD(CF) and the revised ISBD(PM) and ISBD(A). It will also review the general ISBD(G) to see if a new edition is needed or whether an errata sheet will be sufficient.

Peter Lewis announced the merger of the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and International MARC programs. The combined office will continue to be located in the British Library. He also announced the resignation of Barbara Jover, who has served ably as program officer of the UBC Office for the last three years. Ross Bourne, British Library, will serve in the interim on a part-time basis until a replacement is named.

Barbara Jover announced the publication of two new publications providing guidelines for the establishment of Cataloging in Publication (CIP) programs: *Recommended Standards for Cataloguing-In-Publication* and *Guidelines for Cataloguing-In-Publication*.

Tom Delsey reported that several drafts of the UNIMARC format for authorities had been prepared, but progress had been slowed by two problem areas: (1) the matter of providing for data in parallel languages and parallel scripts, and (2) the question of whether to add fields for subject authorities. It was agreed that a meeting of the working group is essential to devise a solution. Members of the committee from national libraries will investigate the possibility of funding such a meeting.

—Lucia J. Rather

Section on Classification and Indexing

For the August 26 program of this section, Yan Lizhong, deputy director of the Library of Academia Sinica, Beijing, China, presented a paper done in collaboration with Bai Guoyin and Li Bing entitled "Profile on Chinese Cataloguing and Subject Cataloguing." The China National Technical Committee for Standardization of Documentation has developed Chinese standards similar to the International Standard Bibliographic Description and other international standards. In accordance with these standards, the Centralized Cataloguing Division of the China National Library and the Shanghai Library (for serials only) have been editing and distributing catalog cards for Chinese libraries since 1985. Chinese alphabetical catalogs are separated into title and author catalogs, while alphabetical subject catalogs are rarely provided. The classified catalog gives the most important access. Although the history of Chinese classification dates back 2,000 years, the systems now in use have been developed since 1949. The Classification of Chinese Libraries is used by about 90 percent of the libraries and information centers in China. Many academic and special libraries use the Classification of the Library of Academia Sinica.

Next Hiroshi Ishiyama, director, Processing Coordinating Office, National Diet Library, presented a paper entitled "The Trend of Classification in Japan." Classified catalogs are more widely used in Japan than subject catalogs arranged in the order of the Japanese syllabary. Classification was used in early Japanese catalogs, starting in 890 A.D. In modern Japanese libraries, many different classification systems have been used, including the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) (now used by 7 percent of the university libraries and 1 to 3 percent of the special libraries), the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) (now used by 14 percent of the special libraries), and various Japanese systems. The Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) was developed in 1928 by Kiyoshi Mori, based on C. A. Cutter's Expansive Classification, with notation like that of the DDC. The Classification Committee of the Japan Library Association is now preparing for publication of the 9th edition in 1988. The NDC is used by 99 percent of the public libraries, 75 percent of the university libraries, 99 percent of the junior college and special high school libraries, 98 percent of school libraries, and (for Japanese books) 52 percent of special libraries. The National Diet Library Classification, developed in 1963, is little used by libraries other than the National Diet Library. Both NDC and National Diet Library Classification numbers are given in the Japanese National Bibliography.

For the August 27 program, Nancy J. Williamson,

professor, Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto, Canada, presented a paper entitled "Classification in Online Systems: Research and Progress." It focused on a new pilot study to consider whether the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) might play a role in interactive online retrieval, and if so, what role. Three groups of potential users for a retrieval system incorporating the LCC schedules and indexes are the developers of LCC, classifiers, and the users of library catalogs. Phase I of the study is focusing on (1) the characteristics of LCC that will affect its manipulation and use in an online system (e.g., its high degree of enumeration and its nonhierarchical notation) and (2) conversion of a sample of LCC schedules into machine-readable form. Phase II will center on the design of a model online catalog which incorporates classification as one of its retrieval devices. In this phase the project will parallel the work done by Karen Markey with the DDC, to give a basis for comparison of retrieval results [Karen Markey and Anh N. Demeyer, *Dewey Decimal Classification Online Project: Evaluation of a Library Schedule and Index Integrated into the Subject Searching Capabilities of an Online Catalog* (Dublin, OH: OCLC Online Computer Library Center, 1986)].

Tor Henriksen, director, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science, presented a paper on the topic "UDC: BS 1000 International Medium Edition in Book and Machine-Readable Form." The classified part of the English edition of the new International Medium Edition of the Universal Decimal Classification was published in 1985; the index is forthcoming. Except for administrative districts in the United Kingdom, the schedule was updated only to 1977, to keep it at the same level as the German edition. The English medium edition replaces the English abridged edition. The British Standards Institution is offering the medium edition in machine-readable form at the same rate as the printed version. This will make it possible for libraries to integrate the classification scheme and the retrieval system. If machine-readable classification tools are to provide the fullest possible benefit, (1) the producer of the scheme must develop all relevant tools in machine-readable form, including "Extensions and Corrections" and the full editions; (2) individual libraries must acquire the necessary computer equipment; and (3) research must be done to discover new methods of exploiting the new tools.

—Julianne Beall

Division of Management and Technology

Section on Information Technology Standing Committee

The section's standing committee met on August 24 and 28. The chair, Christine Bossmeyer, Deutsche Bibliothek, opened the meetings and welcomed the attendees. The minutes of the 1985 meetings were approved.

The secretary, Stephen Massil, University of London, presented his report, which included: (1) discussion of the Standing Committee newsletter and the fact that members should contribute articles, (2) a report on optical disk technology prepared by A. M. Hendley, which will be published as an IFLA professional report, and (3) the financial status of the section.

The chair briefly described the first meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Management and Technology; the principal items discussed were paper handling requirements for speakers and the content of the division program for 1987.

The chair reported on the "Tokyo Pre-Conference Seminar on Automated Systems for Access to Multilingual and Multiscript Library Materials." The seminar was a success in every way. The progress being made by the group working on the UNIMARC format for authorities was discussed. It was decided that the need for the format for bibliographic records as well as authorities to handle non-roman character sets should be reported to the British Library, the host institution for the maintenance of the UNIMARC format. It was also agreed that it might be useful if the steering committee of the authorities working group could meet.

A proposal for a pre-conference on linking systems and networks, to be held prior to the 1987 General Conference in Brighton, was accepted by the standing committee. Cynthia Durance, National Library of Canada, will organize the seminar, and Brian Perry, British Library, and Neil McLean, Polytechnic of Central London, will be responsible for arrangements.

The standing committee, noting that the theme for the Brighton conference is "Library and Information Services in a Changing World," recommended two program sessions for the section—one on downloading and copyright and another on the distribution of databases on CD-ROM.

Mr. Massil reported on his attendance, representing IFLA, at the IFLA/FID/ICA meeting in Veldhoven in October 1985, where plans were made for IFLA and ICA to cooperate on optical disk technology. It is also hoped that a seminar on library automation will be held in the future for archivists from Third World countries. Mr. Massil was invited to attend the next meeting of the ICA Automation Committee in Sicily which was held in September 1986.

—Henriette D. Avram

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section of Children's Libraries

At first glance, Tokyo looked like a copy of an urban

piece of America: too much traffic, smog, elevated highways, toll booths, highrise office buildings, neon signs, fast-food restaurants, masses of pedestrians clad Western style, and Japanese cars. At second glance, however, Tokyo did not look or feel like New York or Chicago at all. The people were too neat and orderly, and their buses, taxis, and subways were too clean and efficient to be in a Western country. Although everything seemed, at least initially, superficially familiar, I felt like an outsider because I could not read anything. For years I have admired Japanese calligraphy, but now the picturesque signs affected me differently. Their beauty seemed no longer relevant as they held their meaning from me no matter how hard my eyes tried to decode them.

Japan had many more sights, sounds, and moods that seemed overwhelming to my Western senses, but whose deeper meanings were locked away from me: the feeling of ancient traditions, the hierarchically ordered politeness among people, the mysticism of Zen as expressed in priestly chants, the haunting art of the *noh* and *bunraku* theater. However, by the time the IFLA conference began, most of us who came to participate in activities of the Section of Children's Libraries felt more at ease in the challenging Japanese environment. We had attended the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) congress, as well as an international forum hosted by the International Institute for Children's Literature in Osaka, a three-hour bullet train ride from Tokyo. We had filled our cameras with pictures of Buddhist temples in Kyoto and Nikko, tiny gardens, and doll-like toddlers in straw hats, and had learned to eat the artistically prepared food gracefully.

Some of the participants even had the experience of staying in a traditional Japanese inn. Being greeted by the inn keeper with a little tray carrying tea, a rice cookie, and a damp cloth rolled up daintily in a minuscule basket reminded me of the travelers in Hiroshige's *Fifty-three Stations.*

As a member of IFLA's Section of Children's Libraries, I came away from the Tokyo conference with three major impressions: the papers presented were informative and interesting; the section's meetings drew enthusiastic attendance, especially from members of the Japanese children's book publishing and library communities; and, finally, our Japanese hosts could not have been more gracious or more well organized.

One of the highlights of the conference was a bus tour which introduced participants to home libraries in the Tokyo area. Also impressive and enlightening was the number of children's book exhibitions in the Tokyo area. The attendees especially enjoyed and appreciated a dinner party provided by the Association of Children's Librarians.

The papers presented at meetings of the section at the conference will be published in the fall 1987 issue (no. 29) of the IFLA-SCL *Newsletter*, edited by Sybille Jagusch and published by the Children's Literature Center of the Library of Congress.

—Sybille Jagusch

Section of Libraries for the Blind

Prior to the IFLA conference, the section sponsored an expert meeting in Tokyo from August 20 to 23, at which 113 representatives from 18 countries participated.

On August 21, the group was welcomed to Japan by Kazuo Honma, executive director, Japan Braille Library. Instantaneous translations in English and Japanese were provided during this meeting. Representing the host country, Hiroshi Kawamura of the University of Tokyo Library gave an overview on the topic "Library Service for the Visually Handicapped in Japan." A paper was presented by J. M. Gill, United Kingdom, entitled "Production of Reading Materials for the Visually Disabled—The Venturi Approach." In his paper Mr. Gill described the use of a computer-based system which converts data from various input sources and creates output in a variety of media.

The afternoon session consisted of a "Symposium on Audio Technology," with contributions by Elizabeth Twining of the United Kingdom, Peter Hanke of the United States, and Kiyomoto Shirai and Mr. Odagi of Japan. Ms. Twining discussed audio systems and the technological needs of the elderly, who comprise 70 percent of the users in England; Mr. Hanke considered the pros and cons of compact disks (CDs) and the use of digital conversion; Mr. Shirai promoted the use of CDs and called for an international standard; and Mr. Odagi presented cost and production considerations for CDs.

On August 22 the group toured the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library, including a display of children's books containing three-dimensional and textured objects. A paper was presented by Chiyoko Kato on the topic "Manufacturing Tactual Books in Interchange with Visually Disabled Children." The group also observed the rooms where the library provides one-on-one reading for visually handicapped residents of Tokyo. In the afternoon the group had a program review and tour of the Japan Braille Library which both manufactures and circulates braille and recorded books.

On August 23, instantaneous translations were again provided as papers were presented by Paulli Thomsen of Denmark on the topic "Setting up Student Libraries" and by Helen Perry, for Lorraine McQueen of Canada, on the topic "Continuing Education and Training in Library Services for Blind Persons." The

latter included a videotape on library services for visually handicapped children in Canada. This was followed by a discussion period. The afternoon program consisted of a "Symposium on Library Services for the Blind in Developing Countries"; discussants were G. Ankobia of Ghana, P. R. Pant of Nepal, Yasushi Nozaki of Japan, and R. A. Sirisena of Sri Lanka. The final agenda item consisted of five-minute reports from represented countries.

The section's Standing Committee met on August 24 and August 28. New projects proposed and accepted were: (1) to develop a core curriculum for continuing education on library services to handicapped readers and (2) to compile papers and publications from previous expert meetings to celebrate the section's tenth anniversary.

At the section's open meeting on August 26, Winnie Vitzansky, Danish State Library and Printing House for the Blind, presented a report entitled "The Study on Tools to Improve the Availability of Materials for the Blind." The report outlined the steps taken to publish a second edition of the *International Directory of Libraries for the Blind* as well as the problems encountered with questionnaire response and with the editing of entries. This paper was followed by a companion report by Edwige Mortyr, library director, Norwegian Association for the Blind, entitled "Planning the Third Edition of the *International Directory of Libraries for the Blind*." This report focused on the efforts made to improve data gathering and formatting for the next edition.

The final paper of this session was presented by Marianne Scott, National Library of Canada, for Lorraine McQueen and was entitled "Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and Special Format Materials." According to the paper, four of the five main elements of UAP—publication, supply, acquisition, and interlending—have been enhanced by the National Library of Canada for those who are unable to read print through such projects as a registry of works in progress, a union catalog, guidelines for the production and bibliographic control of government publications in special format, revision of Canadian copyright legislation, a directory of interlending and duplication policies, an information service on national and international sources of special format materials, and legal deposit for commercially produced large print and talking books. The final element in UAP, retention, has yet to be fully implemented in Canada at the national level. Ms. McQueen's paper pleaded the case for visually impaired persons to have access to print through improved technology.

The section's second session was held on August 27. J. M. J. Dister, director, Netherlands Library for the Blind, presented a paper entitled "Integration or Disintegration: The Services of Libraries for the Blind in the Netherlands." His premise was that libraries for the blind, as well as public libraries, should promote equal rights to information. In the Netherlands, production, reproduction, and distribution of adapted reading materials for blind and partially sighted people is handled by six libraries for the blind, coordinated by a central bureau. Libraries for the blind, which enjoy exemption from copyright, have recently begun selling talking books to public libraries which do pay copyright royalties to make the books available to dyslexic, illiterate, mentally handicapped, and foreign employees as well as other minority groups. Talking books are not commercially available on the Dutch market. Further cooperation will include adding the automated central catalog of the libraries for the blind to the scientific and public library database. As for the future, Mr. Dister continued, thanks to technology, data communication systems can be made accessible for blind and partially blind people via paperless braille devices, large-print screens, and synthetic speech devices. The task of libraries for the blind will be to compile information, find keywords, acquire text in digital form, have the text translated into braille or talking form, and make it available either through the mail or by telecommunication and input and output devices.

The second paper, "Library Service to Visually Handicapped in Norway," presented by Else Granheim, director, Norwegian Directorate for Public and School Libraries, provided a contrast to the Dutch alternative. In Norway all braille and talking books are produced and distributed from the central library. The Norwegian Copyright Act provides clearance of books for loan only to designated groups. The Norwegian library serves not only visually handicapped people, but also those with reduced mobility, aphasia, multiple sclerosis, and some other chronic illnesses. There is some interest in moving toward a decentralized system since the central library can never serve as the type of information center that is developing in the public libraries. Ms. Granheim cautioned that they must find realistic solutions, though, given the geography and demographics of Norway. A compromise would be to place the service in some of the 19 county libraries and give them additional staff. This could cut down on postage, time, and expensive long distance phone calls. What should not be forgotten, Ms. Granheim said, is the training of all librarians, however small their library unit, to serve as a link between handicapped users and other information sources. The presentation of the papers was followed by a spirited discussion by the panel and audience.

—Mary Jack Wintle

Division of Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

The section held two open meetings during the course of the conference. At the first of the meetings three papers were presented: "The International Exchange of Publications in Japan," by Akio Sakai, chief of the Technical Services Section at the Medical Library and Information Center, Keio University, Tokyo; "Japanese Official Publications," by Yoshitaro Tanabe, senior specialist at the National Diet Library, Tokyo; and "Another Tyranny of Distance: Acquisitions of Japanica in the National Diet Library," by Shozo Nakano, assistant chief of the Personnel Division, National Diet Library. Mr. Sakai's paper gave a brief account of the history of international exchange as developed in particular by the National Diet Library (NDL), followed by a general description of the types and bases of the NDL's exchanges, transmission services, and international exchanges conducted by other Japanese institutions. Mr. Tanabe discussed the legal bases for the deposit of Japanese official publications in the NDL, their acquisition by domestic and foreign libraries, and the various means of bibliographic control of these publications. Mr. Nakano described the efforts of the NDL to acquire, by purchase and exchange, books about Japan and Japanese studies published throughout the world. The problems encountered in collecting these materials are seen especially in terms of distance—from authors, publishers, and dealers. The NDL succeeds in acquiring about half of the approximately 1,500 monographic titles of Japanica annually produced worldwide.

At the second open meeting, Joachim-Felix Leonhard, deputy head of the Library, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bad Gotesberg, Federal Republic of Germany, addressed the topic of "Document Exchange and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft: The Acquisition of Gray and Special Literature as a Central Function of Supra-Regional Literature Provision in the Federal Republic of Germany." Mr. Leonhard pointed out that in the absence of a centralized authority, such as a national library, to assume collection responsibility for academic and research libraries, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft assists the German research community through the implementation of more than 1,200 exchanges in more than 80 countries, providing basic literature in various special subject areas. He discussed the funding of this program, underscoring the costliness of exchange and the constant need to review whether and to what extent it might be replaced by purchase, while at the same time giving ample consideration to the legitimate interests of the exchange partners.

Helga Dressler, of the Far Eastern Department at the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, West Berlin, delivered a paper on the topic "Acquisition and Exchange of Far Eastern Materials in the Federal Republic of Germany." Dr. Dressler's paper described the history, development, and present status of Far Eastern collections in the Federal Republic, as well as the efforts of the libraries involved to forge closer cooperation in order to pool their individual resources and to form an interlinking national system through such means as a coordinated acquisitions program, a central East Asian catalog, and special interlibrary loans.

Adrian Swets, of the firm of Swets and Zeitlinger, Lisse, Netherlands, presented his "Observations on Doing Business as a Subscription Agent in Japan, Europe and the Americas," an urbane and candid account of his personal experience with the working methods of publishers, agents, and libraries throughout the world. The paper contrasted various institutional, fiscal, and administrative practices Mr. Swets has encountered and described how a subscription agent must cope with ever-increasing paperwork requirements as he attempts to supply his clients' needs.

In addition to the papers listed above, Z. P. Sorokina, deputy chief of the Department of Foreign Acquisitions and International Book Exchange, Lenin State Library, Moscow, USSR, submitted a paper in absentia entitled "On the Preparation of International Bibliography: International Exchange of Publication," describing the methodology and structure of the prospective 4th edition of the bibliography.

The closed sessions of the standing committee of the section discussed progress and refinements on the *Medium Term Programme 1985–90*, as corrected in April 1986. The consensus was that detailed discussion of many items would need to be deferred or handled in correspondence, since many members of the standing committee were unable to attend the Tokyo Conference.

—Peter H. Bridge

Section on Serial Publications

The first program meeting of the Section on Serial Publications was held on August 26 and chaired by Mary S. Price, Library of Congress. Focusing on the general theme of the impact of electronic publishing on serials management, Mr. Hiroyuki Taya of the Acquisition and Processing Division at the National Diet Library presented a paper on "Electronic Publishing in Japan: the role of libraries in the electronic information system." He noted that electronic publishing

is a broad concept which includes many media including fiber optics, online database services, videotex, optical disk, etc. With the rapid growth in the application of these new technologies to the more traditional publishing patterns, it has become critical for libraries to consider new responsibilities for themselves. In this regard, Mr. Taya suggested some new roles for libraries. First, libraries should acquire and process electronic publications as well as printed material. Second, libraries should make available electronic literature to users through an appropriate system. The third role involves electronic publishing by the library itself—libraries should investigate methods for producing full-text databases (especially for those materials which have a high research value but are not economically attractive to the private sector). And fourth, Mr. Taya addressed the potential impact of electronic publishing on the internal management of libraries—reminding the audience that this will certainly have an effect in such areas as storage of materials, reference services, and technical processing procedures.

The second program meeting was held on August 27 and was chaired by Christine Girard, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The first of two papers for this session was presented by Ross Bourne of the British Library and addressed the topic of "Planning for Serials Automation." He began by noting that there are three aspects regarding the background to any serials automation effort in libraries that need to be recognized: (1) the changing and erratic nature of serials themselves; (2) the general use of computerized support over the years in the institutions of which libraries form a part; and (3) automation itself, which has fostered a highly competitive industry that has penetrated every corner of society—libraries cannot and should not insulate themselves from it. Mr. Bourne noted that a number of factors need to be considered in planning for serials automation, including political, technical, and human concerns. At the political level, there should be an awareness of how the library is perceived by outsiders, who are less aware of internal differences and concerns than the people working on the inside. From the technical point of view, librarians need to ensure that the system being planned is the system which is actually needed. And regarding the human factor, he reminded the audience that this is probably the most sensitive of the three—for the staff may feel vulnerable in terms of job security and the impact of change on its working conditions. Mr. Bourne concluded by noting that automating serial processing routines can be an opportunity to reconcile, on the one hand, the most important part of many library collections with, on the other hand, the very special problems which are inherent in the nature of that material.

The second speaker was Peter Jacso of Computer Applications and Services Co., Budapest, Hungary, who presented a "Scenario for Microcomputer-based Serials Cataloging from ISDS Records: New Horizons for Serial Librarianship in the Developing Countries by the Availability of Adequate Hardware, Software and Dataware." Dr. Jacso began by reminding the audience that serial librarians in the developing countries, as well as those in small libraries located in the more industralized countries, have not been in a position to benefit from the application of computer technologies to various serial control activities. However, this situation could change fairly rapidly in view of emerging developments in the areas of microcomputer-based hardware, software, dataware, and "knowware" (a term coined by the speaker to denote computer literacy). Citing the general acceptance of international standards for serials control as well as the availability of a bibliographic information storage and retrieval program developed by Unesco, referred to as "MICRO-ISIS," Dr. Jacso outlined a possible scenario for implementing an online serial catalog utilizing an IBM microcomputer. He described in some detail six stages and components anticipated for such an undertaking—including the manual data collection operations that always accompany such an effort, methodologies for matching collected local data with the MARC data for serials available from the International Serials Data System (ISDS), creation of the micro-based local file from ISDS records, producing appropriate book catalogs or other printed bibliographic tools from this database, and ongoing maintenance for the local ISDS-based file. Noting that this approach would be a feasible one for those systems with no more than 30,000 serial titles, the speaker offered some budgetary estimates for hardware and software as well as some possible time-frames for implementation.

—Mary S. Price

International Association of Law Libraries

During IFLA the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) held a two-day program on August 26 and 27. The conference was coordinated by Yoshiro Tsuno of the University of Tokyo Faculty of Law, a member of the IALL board of directors. The program was introduced by IALL president, Adolf Sprudzs, of the University of Chicago Law Library. The first day included five lectures on topics related to legal research and law librarianship in the Far Eastern region—"Legal Materials for Legal Practice in Japan," delivered by Morihiko Tatsuno, attorney-at-law; "Japanese Law Research by Western Languages," discussed by Takamasa Ono of the Japanese Supreme Court

Library; "Recent Trends of Chinese Legislation," surveyed by Akira Kawamura, attorney-at-law; "Demand for Japanese Law Materials," analyzed by Yoshiro Tsuno of the Tokyo University Law School; and "Some Characteristics of Japanese Legislative Process," described by Norihiko Narita of the National Diet Library. During the afternoon, members of the IALL visited the libraries of the Japanese Supreme Court and the National Diet.

On August 27, Ivan Sipkov, chief of the European Law Division, Library of Congress, a member of the IALL board of directors, and editor-in-chief of its official publication, *The International Journal of Legal Information*, introduced and presented "Legacy of Law," a documentary film on the Law Library of the Library of Congress, and a second film titled "Tradition Transformed: The CJK (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) Project at the Library of Congress."

Following the showing of the films and a question period, a panel consisting of Betty Taylor, professor and law library director at the University of Florida Legal Information Center; Dan Henke, professor of law and director of Hasting College of the Law University of California; and David Combe, librarian and professor of the Tulane University School of Law Library, discussed the topic "On Law Librarianship." The session ended with a round table on the "Future of Legal Research in the Age of Modern Technology and the Role of IALL," chaired by Prof. Sprudzs.

IALL conducted an Osaka Study Meeting Program at the Osaka City University on August 30. This event was comprised of two parts: "Japanese International Lawyers and Legal Research," by Akihiko Wani, an attorney-at-law admitted to the bar in both Japan and New York; and "On Law Librarianship," by Arno Liivak of Rutgers University and David Combe of Tulane University. In addition, Dr. Sipkov presented the two documentary films to an audience of Osaka University students and professors. —Ivan Sipkov

Closing Session

The Closing Session took place at 2 p.m. on Friday, August 29, at the Nippon Seinenkan Hall. In opening remarks, IFLA president Hans-Peter Geh expressed admiration for the excellent planning of the Organizing Committee and the fine hospitality evident throughout Tokyo during the conference. He recalled the beauty, grace, strength, and vitality of the performances celebrating Japan Night, also held in the Nippon Seinenkan Hall, which fittingly reflected the character of contemporary Japan and its unique blend of modern and traditional elements.

Following these remarks, Irwin Pizer, chairman of the Professional Board, evaluated the conference. He characterized the planning and execution of the host organization as magnificent, and observed that the high regard held for librarianship in Japan was given unique expression by his Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince, when he personally delivered his address at the Opening Ceremony. Mr. Pizer commended the arrangements for meetings, the excellence of the IFLA translators, the Tokyo Library Fair, and the Information Exchange. That the General Conference of IFLA now acts as a magnet drawing participants from six continents was confirmed by the attendance of more than 1,900 registrants.

Following a review of the major professional highlights of the conference, Mr. Pizer presented the resolutions from IFLA's Professional Groups. The Section on Library Services to Multicultural Populations called upon the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the current and prospective activities of the Asian Library and Communications Centre, Osaka, and asked that the Japanese authorities, in cooperation with the Japan Library Association, set up a commission to investigate the reading and cultural needs of minorities in Japan. The Division of Regional Activities proposed that IFLA seriously consider introducing a reduced registration fee for participants from developing countries. The Section on Bibliography expressed gratitude to the rector and faculty of the Royal Danish School of Librarianship for its work for IFLA.

A resolution from the Section on Interlending and Document Delivery asked that papers presented at individual meetings be prepared in sufficient quantities to permit all attendees to receive copies upon arrival at the meeting, and that more free coupons for papers in general be distributed to attendees. The Section on Library Schools and Other Training Aspects recommended that its name be changed to Section for Education and Training. The Division of Education and Research resolved that the Round Table of Editors of Library Journals remain in that division.

The Section on Conservation, with the support of the Management and Technology Division, recommended that a project to develop guidelines for the teaching of preservation to librarians, archivists, and information scientists be given top priority in the 1987 budget. A one-day membership registration for subsequent conferences to encourage local participation by librarians in the host country was proposed by the Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, while the Section of Social Science Libraries strongly recommended that all future conferences be extended to six days to reduce the overlap of meetings. Finally, the Section of Art Libraries proposed revision of the dates of the 1988 Sydney Conference to ensure that academic librarians whose school year begins late in August will not be placed at a disadvantage, and that

future conference dates similarly be early in August.

Ke Hong Park of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul, Korea, reported on the IFLA Pre-Session Seminar, "Special Libraries and their Role in National Development," which was held in Kanazawa on August 18–23. Recommendations proposed by the seminar participants included a call to developing countries to make use of scientific and technical information for national development through the establishment of national information infrastructures. Japanese institutions were urged to develop training programs for librarians from developing countries, especially in the application of modern technology. Many specific recommendations were made concerning particular aspects of modern technology, stressing the importance of interaction between libraries and recognizing the difficulties that institutions in developing countries have in funding their programs, gaining access to databases, developing guidelines for special library services, acquiring software, etc. The seminar participants called for a future pre-session seminar on the "Status of Librarians, Documentalists and Information Specialists," to be held in a Third World country, and urged the federation to take effective steps to formulate standards relating to the status issue.

Following the report of the Jury of the Martinus Nijhoff Study Grant (two awards for 1987) and invitations to attend the forthcoming conference in Brighton, England (1987) and Sydney, Australia (1988), Masahiro Arao, Director of the National Diet Library, offered final words on behalf of the Organizing Committee. Mr. Arao noted the growth of the federation to more than 1,200 members, a tangible indication that the organization is the most visible form of international library cooperation, and, indeed, that libraries, as storehouses of information resources, are universally viewed with special and growing importance. Many problems in providing library information are still unsolved, and will remain a challenge as the world enters the 21st century. The goodwill created by personal contact among conference participants from all over the world will, in his opinion, be the greatest outcome of the conference.

Votes of thanks were given for the successes of the 52nd General Conference, its splendid organization, and the unfailing Japanese hospitality. An IFLA Medal was also presented to Michio Nagai, president of the Organizing Committee of the Japan Library Association.

—Peter H. Bridge

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